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Descriptive List

Vegetable Varieties

for the

Canning Industry



One of Northrup, King & Co.'s Hybrid Corn Production Fields

Northrup, King & Co.
Seed Growers and Merchants
Minneapolis, Minn.

FOREWORD

WE realize that the cost of seed for most canners is relatively small. Nevertheless, good seed is the basis for good crops. No matter how large or how small the purchase, Northrup, King & Co. recognizes the responsibility involved in producing, warehousing, and distributing only the best seed obtainable.

For more than fifty-three years this organization has endeavored to produce and distribute seed of outstanding quality in all respects. Through its many outlets, it has been able to keep its stocks and inventory quite well balanced. The utmost care is always used in the selection of stock seed. Peas and Beans are carefully rogued and selected for both plant and pod characters. Root crops are selected both for exterior and interior color, as well as plant habit. All lots of seed are carefully checked in trial grounds for germination, type, purity, and adaptability. Also, stocks of seed are carefully checked in Northrup, King & Co.'s own seed testing Laboratory, which is one of the best equipped in the United States.

Sweet Corn has been and is a specialty with Northrup, King & Co. Normal or open pollinated varieties are given special care in the maintenance of true to name stocks. Production fields are carefully and thoroughly isolated. This Company is one of the oldest and most experienced growers of Hybrid Corn. It started this work in 1922 and during the past fifteen years has learned how to handle inbreds to maintain purity and trueness to type. This, plus proper isolation of fields, is, as you know, the real secret to good Hybrid Corn production.

On the basis of good seed and service, Northrup, King & Co. solicits your confidence and patronage. It will endeavor in every way to merit both.

In considering the following list of varieties, all maturity dates are comparative and are based on findings in the Minneapolis area. It is natural that under other climatic and soil conditions maturity dates and varietal reactions will vary.

Vegetable Varieties

Adapted To The

Canning Industry

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington

Improved strain of rust-resistant Washington type. Earlier, larger, with tight tips that stand in a usable condition longer than other types.

BEANS (Wax Podded)

Brittle Wax (Round Pod Kidney Wax)—52 days

Plant—Early, vigorous, very productive, medium height.

Pods—Round, medium yellow, fleshy, stringless and of the highest quality. 5½ to 6 inches long. Used for cut beans, popular in Wisconsin and Michigan.

Seed—Kidney shape, white with black eye.

Improved Stringless Kidney Wax—53 days

Plant—Vigorous, very productive, large.

Pods—Oval, light cream yellow, fleshy, stringless, good quality. 6 to 6½ inches. Used for cut beans.

Seed—Kidney shape, white with black eye.



Bean Trials in Minneapolis—Early Growth Stage



Northrup, King & Co.'s Bean stocks are carefully rogued for plant and pod type. A roguing crew in an Idaho field.

Refugee Stringless Wax—54 days

Plant—Short, spreading, many semi-running branches, very productive. Does not withstand heat and yields best in cool sections, such as Wisconsin, Michigan and New York.

Pods—Round, fleshy, slender, stringless, light yellow with faint splash of purple, good quality. 4½ to 5 inches. Used both for whole bean and cut bean pack.

Seed—Blue black, mottled with buff, barrel shape.

BEANS (Green Podded)

Full Measure—53 days

Plant—Good grower and prolific.

Pods—Large, straight, round, meaty, stringless, good quality. 6 to 6½ inches. Used for cut beans.

Seed—Brownish red mottled with buff.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—53 days

Plants—Large, vigorous, very prolific.

Pods—Round, fleshy, stringless and brittle, straight, good quality, medium green. 6 to 6½ inches, indentations between beans. Used for cut beans, popular in Central West.

Seed—Bright, brownish yellow.

Stringless Green Pod—51 days

Plant—Selection from the Burpee, more vigorous and a heavier yielder. Plant produces early and withstands heat better than most varieties. It has yielded exceptionally well in Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri.

Pods—Medium green, round, fleshy, strictly stringless, excellent quality and flavor. 5½ to 6 inches. Little longer than the Burpee, straighter, does not curve as much and is slimmer. Used for cut beans.

Seed—Dark brown.



Stringless Green Pod, N-K Strain. One of the best early producing strains for cut beans.

Stringless Green Refugee—68 days

Plants—Low growing, spreading, vigorous. Produces best in the Northern or cooler states.

Pods—Round, slightly curved, light green, 5 to 5½ inches. Good for "cut" or "whole" bean pack.

Seed—Purple, splashed with buff.

Stringless Green Refugee (Mosaic Resist.) Idaho Strain—64 days

Developed by the Universities of Wisconsin and Idaho for resistance to Common Bean Mosaic. It is earlier than the Wisconsin Strain.

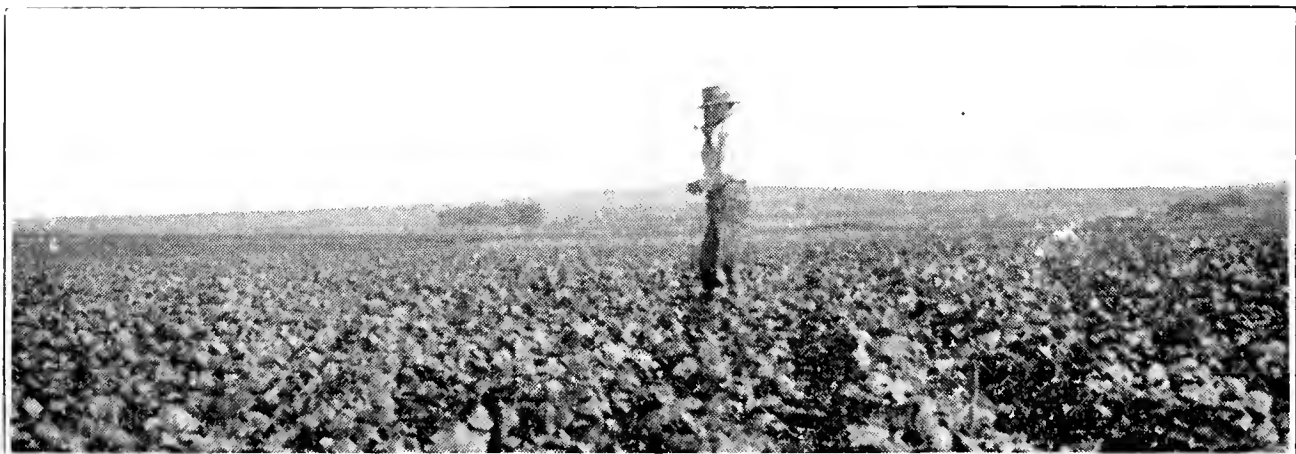
Plant—Vigorous and semi-spreading.

Pods—Round, slightly curved, light green. Used for "whole" or "cut" bean pack.

Seed—Purple, splashed with buff.

Stringless Green Refugee (Mosaic Resistant) U. S. No. 5

A new introduction by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Appears to be earlier in maturity and slimmer in the pod than other strains. Still a novelty.



One of Northrup, King & Co.'s Seed Bean production fields in Idaho.



Seed production of N-K Strain of Henderson's Bush Lima, in Idaho.

Tendergreen—55 days

May be classified as an improved Full Measure.

Plant—Large, vigorous and upright. A good yielder. Later in maturity than Stringless Green Pod, and does not stand heat as well.

Pods—Round, thick, fleshy, stringless, and of good quality. Dark green in color. 6 to 6½ inches. Processes darker than Stringless Green Pod.

Seed—Brown mottled with fawn.

BEANS (Green Shell)

Henderson Bush Lima—65 days

Plant—Medium height, about 16 inches, vigorous, very productive, glossy green foliage, no runners.

Pods—Short, about 3 inches long. Contains 3 to 4 seeds.

Seed—Small, white and flat.

Our Idaho grown strain is early in maturity and a heavy producer.

BEETS

Detroit Dark Red—60 days

Root—Deep, globe shape, uniform.

Interior Color—Vermillion red. Will show slightly more zoning than our Perfected Strain.

Tops—Medium height, dark green, tinged with red.

For those packing a bright red with a tinge of scarlet, this is an outstanding beet. This is an excellent strain and a heavy yielder.

Perfected Detroit—59 days

The outstanding selection of Detroit for bright, dark red color.

Root—is globe shape flattened at base.

Interior Color—This beet has the most uniform interior color that we know. Solid, dark blood red, no zoning.

Tops—Medium height, dark green tinged with the dark red color of the root. A producer of heavy tonnage.



N-K Strain of Perfected Detroit Beet.

Ohio Canner—58 days

Developed at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station by Dr. Magruder. Especially adapted for "whole beet" pack.

Root—Small, globe shape, flattened at base.

Interior Color—Uniform dark red, very indistinct zoning. A desirable color.

Top—Medium, true beet leaf, big enough for handling. Most desirable of the small beet types.

CABBAGE

Copenhagen Market—68 days

An early maturing round headed cabbage, good for early kraut or market.

Plant—Compact, short stem. A good grower and producer.

Heads—Solid, weighing 3 to 4 lbs., excellent quality.

Glory of Enkhuizen—78 days

A standard variety for kraut. A second early variety.

Plant—Fairly compact, medium short stem. One of the most popular varieties.

Heads—Globe shaped, solid, weighing 6 to 8 lbs., excellent quality and a sure header.

Danish Ballhead Short Stem (Hollander Short Stem)—

105 days

One of the finest late varieties.

Plant—Medium size, short stem.

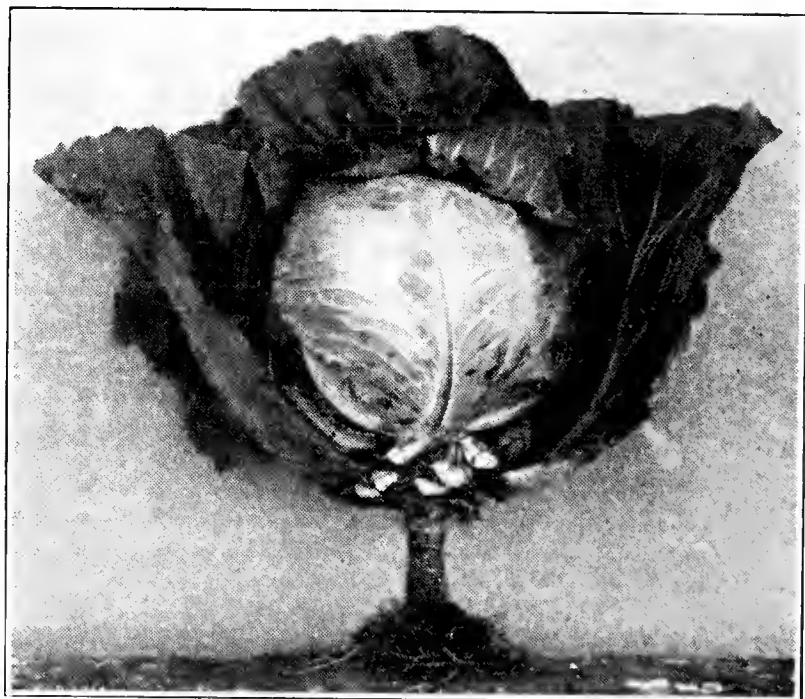
Heads—Very solid, weighing 6 to 7 lbs., excellent keeper, good quality, globe shape, slightly flattened on top.

Succession—85 days

A desirable mid-season variety.

Plant—Large, strong growing, compact, short stem. A dependable cropper.

Heads—Large, weighing 10 to 12 lbs. Shape is flattened, though deep through. Quality is good.



Glory of Enkhuizen Cabbage.



Cabbage Seed Production Field—Plants just shooting seed stalks.

Surehead—100 days

A popular strain of the Large Late Flat Dutch.

Plant—A strong grower and dependable header. Late in maturity.

Heads—Large, round, flat on top, fairly thick through, good quality.

Marion Market (Yellows Resistant)—75 days

A late strain of Copenhagen Market developed at the University of Wisconsin and bred for resistance to cabbage "Yellows."

Plant—Vigorous, strong grower, medium stem. Coarser than regular strains of Copenhagen Market and not as uniform.

Heads—Round, weighing 5 to 6 lbs. Excellent for early Kraut.

Improved Globe (Yellows Resistant)—82 days

A strain of Glory of Enkhuizen developed at the University of Wisconsin for resistance to the cabbage "Yellows."

Heads—Medium large, 7 to 8 lbs.

Wisconsin All Seasons (Yellows Resistant)—100 days

Developed at the University of Wisconsin by Drs. Walker and Jones for resistance to "Yellows" disease.

Plant—Vigorous, similar to regular All Seasons but slightly coarser and not as uniform. A good producer on "Yellows" infested soil.

Heads—Solid, large, weighing about 10 lbs., and nearly round.



Recording findings in carrot tests at Northrup, King & Co.'s Trial Grounds.

CARROTS

Chantenay, Red Cored—68 days

Especially developed for canning purposes.

Roots—Heavy shoulder, stump rooted, slightly shorter than regular Chantenay.

Interior Color— (Reddish orange) More uniform than regular Chantenay. The core is practically the same color as the flesh. Flesh is tender and sweet.

CAULIFLOWER

Snowball—55 days

The standard variety for commercial pickling purposes.

Plant—Dwarf and compact in growth.

Heads—Fine, solid, round. Pure white. A good keeper. Average weight about 2 pounds.

DILL

Plants—2 to 2½ feet tall. Used for dill pickles. Our strain is uniform and a strong grower making heavy yields.



Good hybrid corn must be carefully detasseled and well isolated to give best results.
This is a typical Northrup, King & Co. field.



The work shop—Where pure lines are developed and maintained.

HYBRID SWEET CORN

The following hybrid sweet corn strains are first generation crosses between inbred strains. Inbred strains are developed by fertilizing silks each year for about 5 years with pollen from the same selected plant, using bags to cover silks and tassels. Hybrid seed is produced by planting the two inbred strains in alternate rows and removing the tassels from all the plants of one of the strains before they shed any pollen. Pollen from the other strain then fertilizes the silks on the detasseled plants and the seed produced on these plants is crossed seed. Hybrid plants show a degree of uniformity in all characters much greater than any of the regular varieties. Yields in number of ears and of total grain are considerably higher on most good hybrids than on the regular varieties of the same maturity. Seed saved from a crop planted with hybrid seed does not produce the high yields or uniformity as does the newly crossed seed. It is therefore a mistake to save seed for planting from a hybrid crop.

Golden Cross Bantam—88 days

The most popular hybrid corn to date. It was developed by Glen Smith at the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station especially for resistance to bacterial wilt.

Ear—Large, 7 to 8 inches, 10 to 14 rowed, mostly 12 rowed. Kernels good depth, suitable for whole grain cut or cream style. Color is desirable, light yellow. This variety has cut in our tests 25 to 40% more whole grain corn per acre than comparative regular varieties. Plant—A strong grower, suckering quite profusely. Height 6 to 6½ feet. Uniform in plant growth and development.



Golden Cross Bantam.



Kingscrot 12-row Bantam E5. Earlier than Golden Cross and a fine planting companion.

Kingscrot Canning Bantam A-1—83 days

An 8 row hybrid similar in maturity to normal 8 row Golden Bantam.

Ears—8 rows, length 5 to 7 inches. Kernels medium deep, excellent quality and a butter yellow in color.

Plant—5½ to 6 feet. A good grower where normal Golden Bantam is suitable.

Kingscrot Ear Pack Bantam B-2—82 days

Developed and introduced by Northrup, King & Co. Especially bred for those packing corn on cob. We believe it is the best, most uniform, 8 row corn on the market today for this purpose. In our yield comparisons, made during 1936

in three different sections, this hybrid yielded 20% more ears per acre and 65% more ears suitable for packing in No. 2 tall and No. 313 cans than the normal 8 row Golden Bantam. Ears—5½ to 6½ inches, 8 row, butter yellow in color. Cob slender and uniform. Ears uniform in diameter and maturity. Plant—5 to 6 ft., slightly taller than normal Golden Bantam, with an unusual tendency to produce a large second ear. Does well where Golden Bantam can be grown.



Kingscrot Ear Pack Bantam B-2. The outstanding 8-row Hybrid for whole ear packing.



Kingscrot Ear Pack Bantam B-2. Total production from 30 hills, season 1936.
Graded for whole ear packing. Top row No. 2 can. Middle row No. 313 can.
Bottom row not suitable.

Kingscrot 12 Row Bantam E-5—82 days

Developed and introduced by Northrup, King & Co. Bred as a companion to Golden Cross. It matures about a week earlier and has the same general ear characters.

Ear—Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, mostly 12 rowed, desirable yellow color. In our tests, on a two years' basis, it has "cut" only slightly less than Golden Cross. Plant—Height about 6 feet. A good, vigorous grower. Very uniform. Especially desirable in sections with shorter growing seasons.

Kingscrot Ear Pack Bantam C-3—82 days

Similar to Kingscrot Ear Pack Bantam B-2 except the ear is slightly longer and the cob not as slender. A Northrup, King & Co. product.

Kingscrot 12 Row Ear Pack Bantam J-9—82 days

This is quite similar to Kingscrot 12 Row Bantam E-5 except that the ears are more uniform and have a more slender cob. This makes it more desirable for whole ear pack. We recommend this variety for those interested in packing 12 row whole ear corn as we feel it is the most uniform 12 row variety.

Minhybrid 201—87 days

An 8 and 10 row Golden Bantam hybrid developed at the Minnesota Experiment Station. It produces about 80% eight row ears and 20% ten rowed.

Ears—6 to 7 inches; color light yellow. Kernel and hull tender and quality considered as good as Golden Bantam.

Plant— $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet. A heavy producer in number of ears.

Minhybrid 202—80 days

Another Golden Bantam hybrid developed at the Minnesota Experiment Station.

Ears—5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, color deep butter yellow. About 80% of ears are 8 row with the balance running 10 row. Kernel medium deep and good quality, similar to Golden Bantam.

SWEET CORN

Normal or Open Pollinated Varieties

Bantam or Golden Evergreen—89 days

A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowells Evergreen. It retains the Golden Bantam color with an ear similar to Evergreen.

Ear—Large, 7 to 8 inches long. 14 to 18 rows of kernels. Popular for canning and used especially in the latitude of Iowa.

Plant—Large and vigorous, height 7 to 8 feet. A desirable yellow variety where large fodder is essential.

Burbank Bantam—87 days

Ears—Medium large 6 to 6½ inches carrying 10 to 14 rows. Color of grain is good. Depth of grain medium, quality above average.

Plant—Strong, thrifty, average height 5½ to 6 feet. This variety yields well as to number of tons per acre, but percentage of cut corn per ton is not high.

Country Gentleman—93 days

The well known white, shoe peg variety. Popular with canners. To pack fancy Country Gentleman, the maturity must be closely watched as it changes very fast at the canning stage.

Ear—7 to 8 inches. Kernel narrow and deep, not carried in rows but irregular or zigzag.

Plant—6½ to 8 feet. A strong, vigorous grower.

Golden Bantam (Standard)—82 days

The best known of all early yellow varieties. It is the standard of quality.

Ears—6 to 6½ inches, 8 rowed with a few 10 rowed ones. Color is deep yellow. Kernel wide, medium deep, quality excellent. Cob thin.

Plant—5 to 6 feet. A good grower but more adapted to cool, short growing seasons than the corn belt of the middle West.

Golden Colonel—92 days

Introduced by the Associated Seed Growers and is a cross between County Gentleman and Golden Bantam. Color is darker yellow than Golden Cream. This variety needs close watching and care to make a fancy pack.

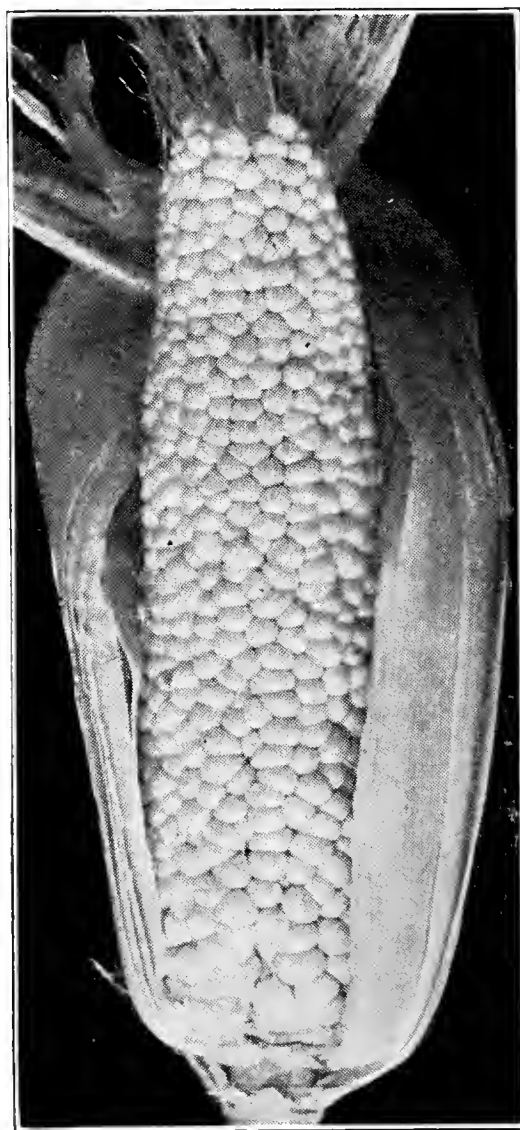
Ears—7 to 7½ inches, kernels narrow and deep, zigzag arrangement as in Country Gentleman.

Plant—7 to 8 feet. Similar to Country Gentleman.

Golden Country Gentleman or Golden Cream—92 days

Ear—7 to 7½ inches. Kernel narrow, deep and carried irregularly as in Country Gentleman. Color is light yellow or cream.

Plant—7 to 8 feet. Similar to Country Gentleman.



Country Gentleman

Early Crosby—88 days

A popular white variety, maturing in mid-season. Seems to produce best in the cooler sections with shorter seasons. Our strain was selected for deep grain and has an excellent flavor.

Ear—6 to 7 inches. 12 to 14 rows. Kernel medium deep.

Plant—6 to 6½ feet, vigorous and a good producer.

Early Evergreen—92 days

Ears—Large, 7 to 9 inches. Cob carries 16 to 20 rows. Kernels deep, medium wide, clear white color.

Plant—7 to 8 feet, large, vigorous, similar to Stowells Evergreen in appearance. This is a desirable and popular variety.

Narrow Grain Evergreen—94 days

A selection from Stowells Evergreen for a deep, narrow kernel. One of the best canning varieties.

Ears—Large, 7 to 8 inches, 18 to 24 rows of kernels which are deep, narrow and of excellent quality. Color is clear white.

Plant—8 to 9 feet, vigorous. Popular in the latitude of Central Iowa.

Golden Bantam Improved 10-14 Rowed—84 days

Ears—Larger than Golden Bantam, 6 to 6½ inches. 10 to 14 rows of kernels. Kernels Golden yellow, medium depth and width. Quality and flavor good.

Plant—Height averages 5½ to 6 feet. A good yielder under favorable conditions.

Golden Giant—89 days

A selection from a cross between Golden Bantam and Howling Mob. Popular in some sections because of its vigor and large sized ears. Grain is rather shallow and cob large so "cut" per ton of corn is low.

Ear—Large, 6½ to 7 inches. Cob large, carrying 10 to 14 rows of kernels, rather tapering ears.

Plant—6 to 7 feet. A strong grower and good producer.

Stowells Evergreen—96 days

A standard and well-known variety. Our strain is excellent, selected for clear white color, uniformity and early maturity.

Ears—Large, 8 to 9 inches, 16 to 20 rows of kernels, which are white and deep.

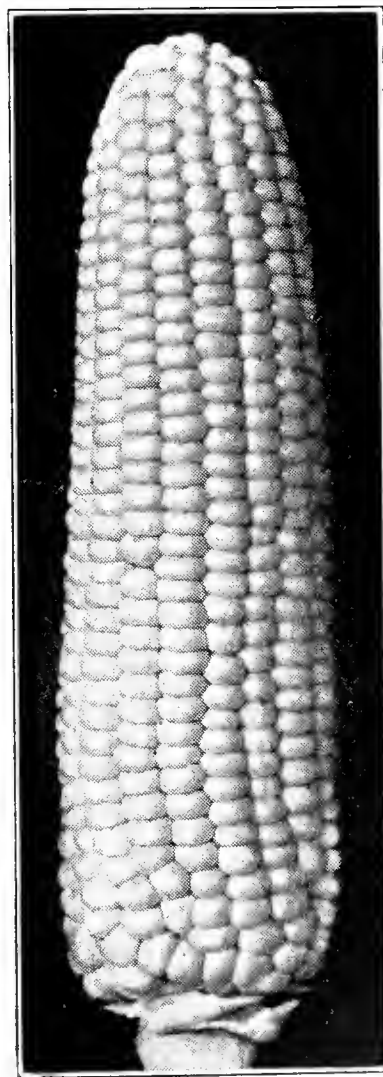
Plant—7 to 9 feet, vigorous, strong grower and heavy producer.

Whipples Yellow—84 days

A second early variety having a large ear of much merit. This variety withstood the heat and drought conditions of 1936 better than any other open pollinated variety we had. It is a strong dependable grower. The kernel is medium shallow and the quality not as good as Golden Bantam but its dependability is of merit.

Ear—6 to 7½ inches, 12 to 14 rowed, kernel light yellow, medium shallow, fair quality.

Plant—6 to 6½ feet, vigorous. It withstands adverse weather better than most normal varieties.



Stowell's Evergreen

CUCUMBER

Boston Pickling—57 days

An old, standard variety of early maturity.

Vine—Vigorous, a strong grower and very prolific.

Fruit—Dark green, short, 6 to 6½ inches, slightly smooth, a "blocky" type. Black spined.

Chicago Pickling—58 days

Probably the most used pickling variety. Excellent for dills or small sized stock.

Vine—A strong grower, good leaf coverage and a heavy producer.

Fruit—Medium green, 6½ to 7 inches long, tapers slightly at both ends. Black spined.

Early Green Cluster—55 days

Vine—A strong, vigorous grower with good leaf coverage.

Fruit—Born in clusters of twos and threes, early maturing, chunky, light green, 5 to 5½ inches long. Cylindrical and full at both ends. Black spined.

National Pickling—54 days

Developed under the direction of the National Pickle Packer's Association at the Michigan State College of Agriculture.

Vine—Strong and a prolific yielder. Leaf is medium large and covers fruit well.

Fruit—Short, 5½ to 6 inches, dark green, blunt ended but not blocky, black spined. Especially desirable for small sized fancy pickles.

Snow's Pickling—54 days

A very popular variety for small, fancy pickle stock. Similar to National Pickling as National was developed from it. A very early desirable type.



One of Northrup, King & Co.'s seed production fields of Chicago Pickling



National Pickling

Burr—Gherkin—60 days

The true West India Gherkin. It is not a true cucumber. It is used for fancy pickle packs.

Vine—A strong, vigorous grower and a prolific yielder. Leaves small, shaped somewhat like a small watermelon leaf, but covers the fruit and vine well.

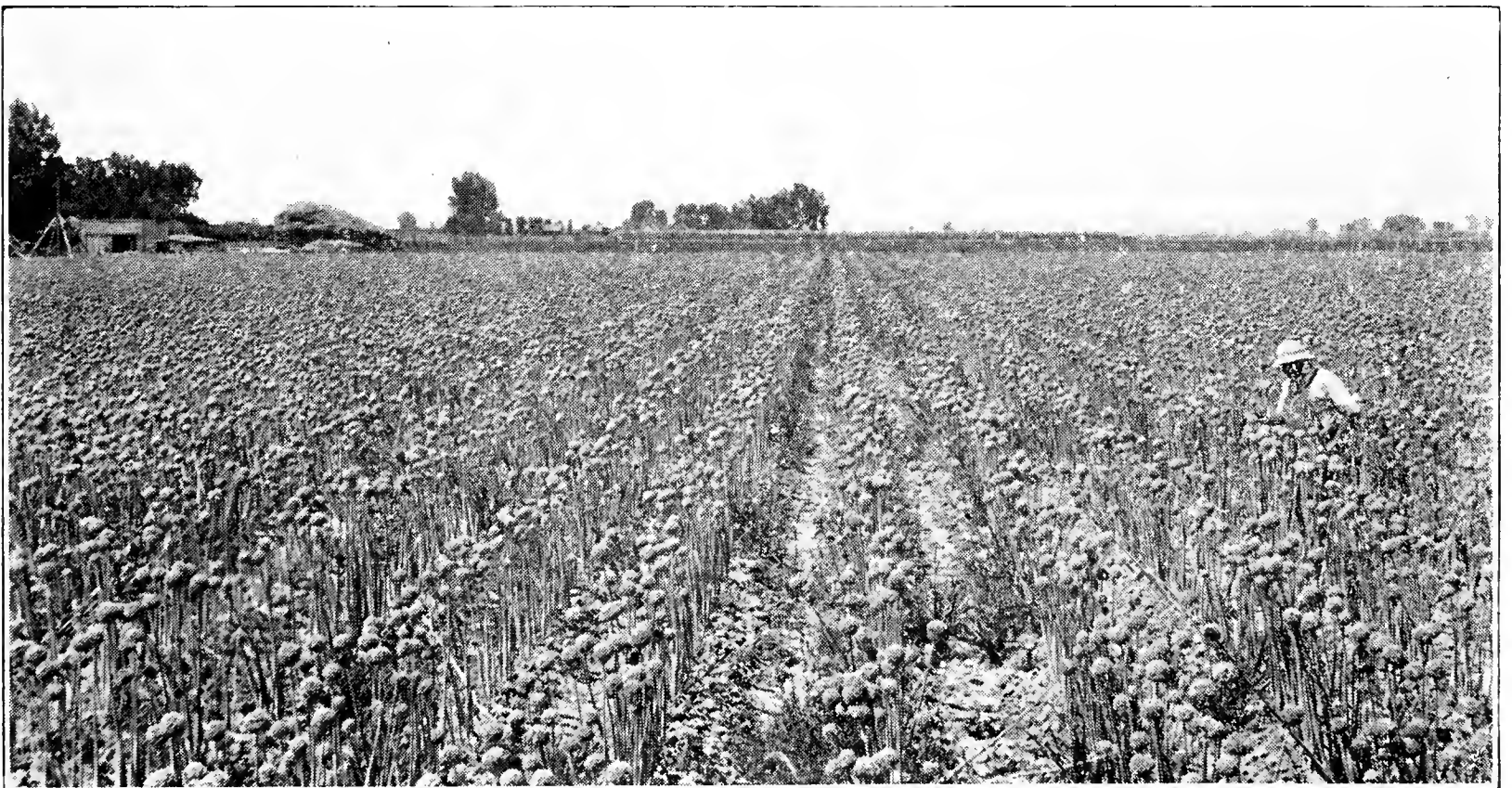
Fruit—Small, oval shape, 1½ to 2 inches, covered with short spines. Color is light green. Uniform in size and shape.

OKRA

Mammoth Long Green Podded (Perkins)

Plant—Vigorous, strong growing, early, and a heavy producer.

Pod—Green, 7 to 8 inches long, slightly corrugated.



A Northrup, King & Co. Onion Seed Production Field.

ONION

White Portugal or American Silver Skin

The most popular white variety. Bulbs medium sized, flat but thick, clear white, solid and fine grained. Excellent for pickling, and a good cropper.

White Barletta

An extra early pickling type. Pure white, almost round in pickling stage but flattened at maturity. Flesh is white, solid, fine grained and mild.

PEAS

Alaska—56 days

Vine—Early maturing, thin stems, height 28 inches, light yellow green, even in maturity.

Pod—2½ inches, light green, blunt.

Seed—Nearly smooth. Color, medium deep green.

Alaska—No. 28 57 (Wilt-Resistant)—56 days

A pure line developed out of Alcross, 100% resistant to wilt. Developed at the Sturgeon Bay Station in Wisconsin, an outstanding strain.

Vine—Height 29 inches, stems thin, very uniform in maturity.

Pod—2½ inches, light green, blunt.

Seed—Nearly smooth. Color, medium green.



Northrup, King & Co.'s Trial of Alaska Wilt Resistant

Alderman—75 days

A standard variety of the Telephone group. Large seeded, used by some for "quick freezing" and canning. Considered of the finest quality.

Vine—Tall, 4½ to 5 feet, dark green, vigorous grower and resistant to wilt.

Pods—Large, 4½ to 5½ inches, dark green and pointed. 5 to 7 large peas per pod.

Seed—Wrinkled, large, light green in color.

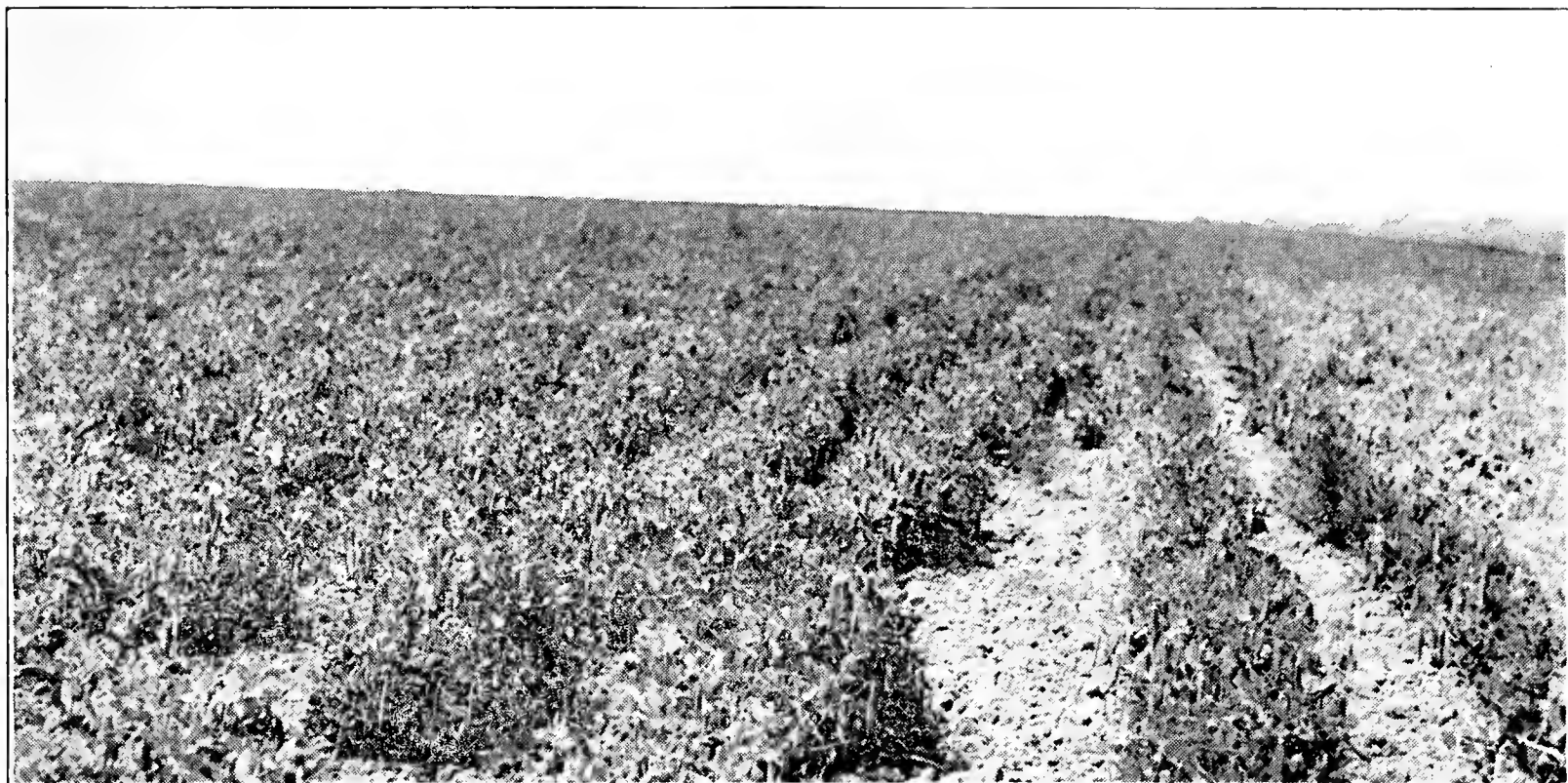
Laxton's Progress—60 days

A large seeded, wrinkled pea used for "quick freezing."

Vine—Dwarf, about 15 inches, dark green, heavy stems.

Pod—Dark green and pointed, averaging 4 to 4½ inches.

Seed—Large, wrinkled. Color varies green to yellow.



A Northrup, King & Co. Pea Seed Production Field

Perfection—65 days

Vine—29 inches, medium green, heavy stems, strong grower, uniform maturity.
 Pods—3 to 3½ inches, medium light green, blunt and mostly born double.
 Seed—Medium size and wrinkled. Color, light green.

Stratagem—78 days

A large seeded type used for "quick freezing."

Vine—24 to 28 inches, dark green, heavy stems, branching, vigorous and a good producer.

Pods—Large, about 4 inches, dark green and pointed, containing 8 to 10 peas of excellent quality.

Seed—Large, wrinkled, green.

Thomas Laxton—58 days

A large seeded type for "quick freezing" or canning.

Vine—30 inches tall, medium stems, medium dark green.

Pods—3½ inches, dark green, blunt, containing 7 peas of the finest quality.

Seed—Medium large, wrinkled, color varies green to yellow.

Wisconsin Early Sweet (Wilt Resistant)—60 days

Developed at the Wisconsin Experiment Station by Prof. E. J. Delwiche.

Vine—28 to 30 inches, medium green in color, thin stem. Early in maturity.

Pods—Born singly, light green, 2½ to 3 inches, blunt, peas small and of good quality.

Seed—Small, wrinkled, green.

Wisconsin Perfection (Wilt Resistant)—65 days

A recent introduction, basic work done by the University of Wisconsin. An excellent strain of Perfection and is 100% resistant to Fusarium wilt.

Vine—28 to 30 inches, dark green foliage, very vigorous, heavy stems, very uniform in maturity, a good yielder.

Pods—Born mostly double, 3 to 3½ inches long, medium green, peas of good quality.

Seed—Wrinkled and of medium size. Color, light green.

Wisconsin Penin (Wilt Resistant)—61 days

A new introduction from the University of Wisconsin. In our trials this variety appeared to have real merit. Compared to Perfection it was four days earlier. The vine is as strong as regular Perfection, but about 2 inches shorter. Stem is medium heavy. The stock was uniform, all maturing about the same time. This variety proved of interest in a number of small canning trials during 1936. A novelty worth trying.

Vine—26 to 28 inches, medium green, stocky growth, heavy stem and short jointed. Excellent yielder.

Pods—Born single with few doubles, light green, 3 inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, blunt.

Seed—Medium large, wrinkled. Color, light green.

PEPPERS**California Wonder—76 days**

Fruit—Large, four pointed, blocky, grey green in color. The flesh is very thick, mild and sweet.

Plant—Short, stocky, vigorous and a good producer.

Pimiento or Perfection—73 days

Fruit—Heart shaped 3 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, smooth, dark green turning to deep red. Flesh is thick, sweet and mild.

Plant—Tall, 30 inches, a strong grower and a heavy producer. Foliage short, broad and dark green.



Wisconsin Penin Peas in Northrup, King & Co.'s 1936 Trial Grounds

Long Red Cayenne (Hot)—70 days

Fruit—Conical or "finger" shape, 4 to 5 inches long. Often twisted, 1/2 to 1 inch thick at shoulder.

Plant—Large, vigorous and very productive.

Red Chili—(Hot)—80 days

Very pungent and used mainly for making pepper sauce.

Fruit—Small, cone shape, 2 to 2 1/2 inches long by 1/2 inch at shoulder. Pale yellow green turning to rich red.

Plant—Average 18 inches, low spreading habit. Very productive.

PUMPKIN

Connecticut Field—120 days

A large, rich, smooth, orange-yellow pumpkin. Popular in the canning trade.

Fruit—Large, often weighing 20 to 25 pounds. Shape is round to oval, slightly flattened at ends. Flesh—Fine grained and good quality.

Vine—Running and a vigorous grower.

Wisconsin Canner—118 days

A selection from Connecticut Field. It is smaller and more uniform.

Fruit—Oblong shape, small seed cavity and thick flesh. Flesh similar to Connecticut Field.

Vine—Similar to Connecticut Field. A good vigorous grower and yielder.

Early Sweet Sugar or Pie—118 days

A small pumpkin of excellent quality.

Fruit—Small, weighs 6 to 8 pounds, orange-yellow flesh.

Vine—Running, vigorous. A dependable cropper.



Selecting Seed Stock of Long Island Cheese Pumpkin

Kentucky Field—120 days

Fruit—Large, variable in shape, running from flattened to nearly round. Rind is smooth, slightly furrowed. Outside color a buff orange, flesh color orange-yellow.

Vine—Running, vigorous, productive.

Long Island Cheese Pumpkin—110 days

An excellent strain of cheese pumpkin.

Fruit—Flat, weighs 10 to 12 pounds, outside color is buff, flesh is deep orange, fine grained and of excellent quality. Superior type for canning.

Vine—Running, vigorous. A heavy cropper.

SQUASH

In some sections of the country, squash is packed for pumpkin. Another practice is to blend squash and pumpkin together to increase the dry matter. The addition of squash tends to make a more solid pack.

Golden Delicious—100 days

An excellent variety. Originated by Gill Bros.

Fruit—"Top" shaped and weighs 7 to 9 pounds. Exterior color is orange with a dark green marking at blossom end. Flesh is thick, dry, medium grained, orange-yellow color and of good quality.

Vine—Trailing, vigorous and a good producer.

Red or Golden Hubbard—100 days

A well-known variety, slightly smaller than Green Hubbard. Fruit weighs 9 to 11 pounds. Shell is hard, orange color and warted. Flesh is deep golden yellow, fine grained, dry and has a rich flavor.

Vine—Vigorous and trailing.

Boston Marrow—97 days

Similar in appearance to Golden Hubbard. Fruit weighs 6 to 8 pounds. Not as warty as Hubbard. Flesh is dry, solid, thick, yellow in color and has good quality.

Vine—Trailing. A very productive variety.



Northrup, King & Co. grows a full line of squashes

SPINACH

Bloomsdale Savoy—42 days

An early savoyed or crumpled leaf type.

Plants—Upright in growth, 6 to 8 inches. Leaves medium size, crumpled, dark green, produces heavy tonnage per acre. Plants bolt to seed in hot weather. Seed—Round.

Giant Nobel—45 days

Plant—A large, strong growing variety. Leaves are large, broad, smooth, thick, deep green, and arrow shaped with rounded tip. Popular among canners because of tonnage, and the smooth leaf which makes dirt and sand separation easier.

Seed—Round.

King of Denmark—45 days

Plant—Withstands heat and does not bolt as soon as most varieties. Plants are vigorous, spreading in habit. Leaves are large, rounded, somewhat blistered and very dark green in color.

Seed—Round.

Prickly Winter

Plant—Large, vigorous and hardy. Leaves thick, medium sized and dark green. Used extensively on the West Coast.

Seed—Prickly.

TOMATO

Bonny Best—105 days

A standard second early variety.

Fruit—Flattened globe shape. Excellent scarlet color. A good cropper. Flavor and quality good.

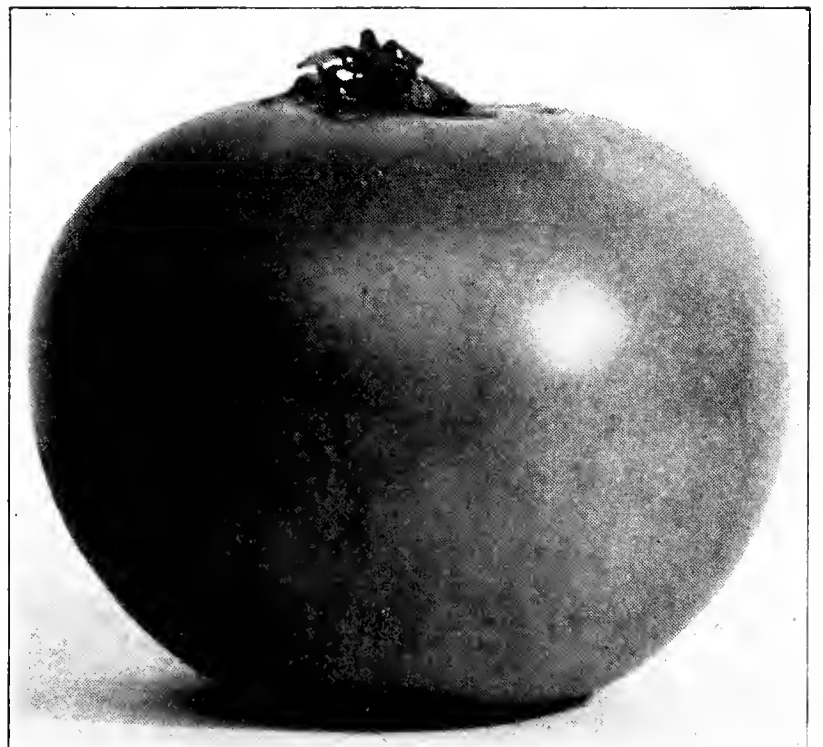
Vine—Medium in growth, not as vigorous as desired. Susceptible to leaf spot.

Chalk's Early Jewel—105 days

A well-known second early variety.

Fruit—Larger and slightly flatter than Bonny Best. Excellent red color.

Vine—Does not stand unfavorable weather conditions well. Medium in growth.



Bonny Best Tomato

Geneva Baer—105 days

The best of this class, a selection of John Baer developed at the Geneva Experiment Station, New York.

Fruit—Larger and of the same excellent color and texture as Bonny Best or John Baer.

Vine—More vigorous than Bonny Best.

Greater Baltimore—114 days

A standard main crop variety.

Fruit—Large, deep-flat, smooth, solid, good red color.

Vine—Large and vigorous. An excellent cropper.

Marglobe—115 days

An excellent main crop variety. Developed by the late Dr. Pritchard of the U. S. D. A. Is resistant to wilt and nail head rust.

Fruit—Medium large, scarlet, blocky globe shape, very solid meated, irregular cell structure and mild acidity. Inside flesh shows white fibers and should be allowed to fully ripen on plant for best color for canning.

Vine—Strong and vigorous and a heavy yielder. Does not "crop" like Baltimore, but picks over the entire season.

Norton, Wilt-Resistant Stone—120 days

Similar to Stone but a little rougher. It was developed for resistance to wilt.

A strong growing heavy producing type.

Pritchard—105 days

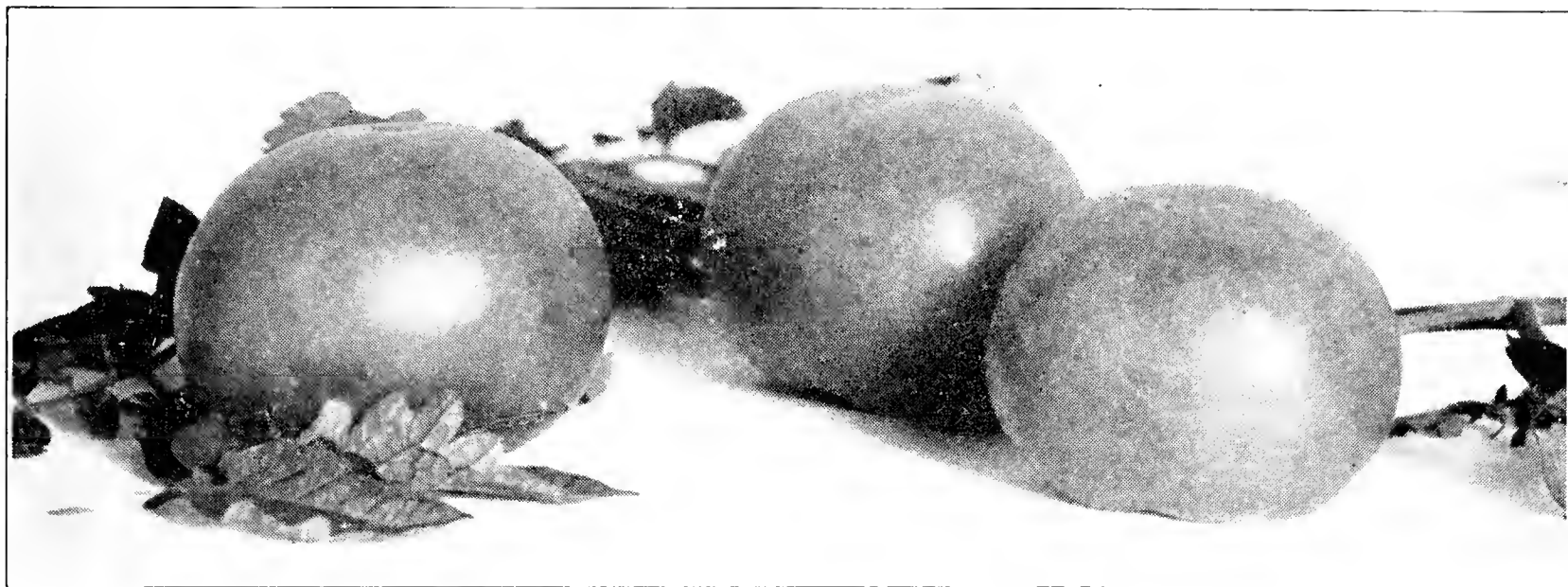
A second early variety of merit. Introduced by the U. S. D. A. in 1931 and was developed by the late Dr. Pritchard.

Fruit—Medium size, globe shape, flattened at base, exterior color good red, interior color deep red, no white fiber, flesh is solid, and cell structure is irregular.

Vine—Vigorous, resistant to wilt, compact in growth about 2/3 as large as Marglobe. This variety "crops" making it desirable for canners.



Marglobe Tomato



Stone Tomato

Rutgers—116 days

A new introduction from the New Jersey Experiment Station. It is a cross between Marglobe and J. T. D.

Fruit—Slightly larger and flatter than Marglobe, with an improved interior color, making it desirable for canners. This variety appears to have merit as a main crop variety.

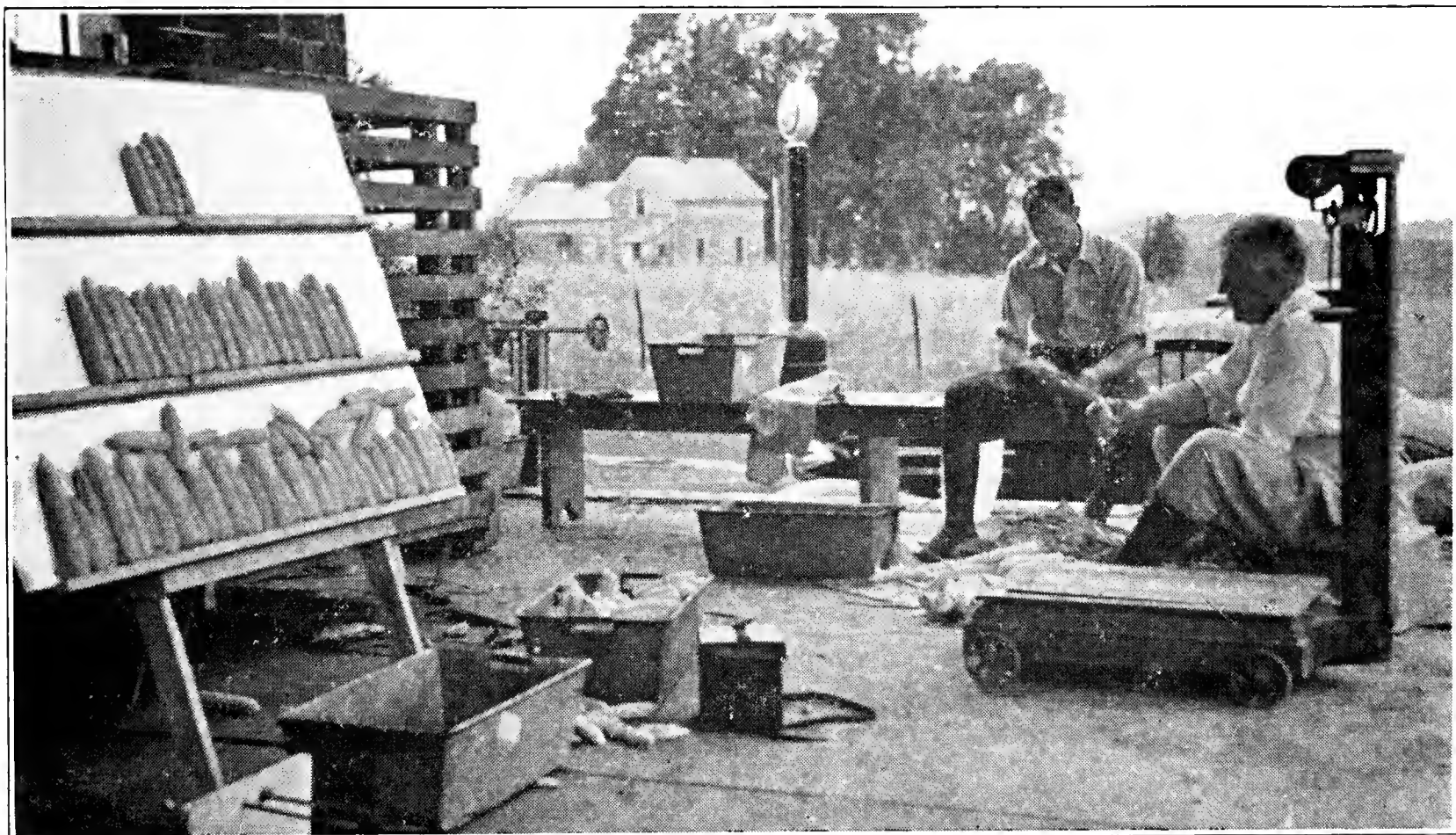
Vine—Similar to Marglobe

Stone—116 days

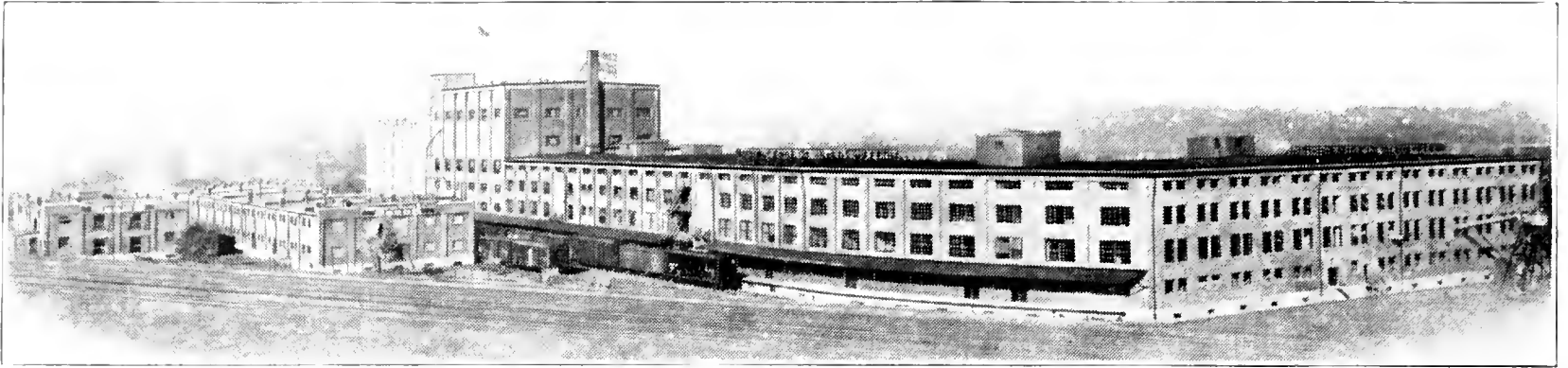
An old well known, main crop variety.

Fruit—Medium to large size, solid, well shaped, smooth. Color is excellent.

Vine—Medium to large and an excellent grower.



Comparative yield and canning tests are made on Northrup, King & Co.'s strains of Sweet Corn.

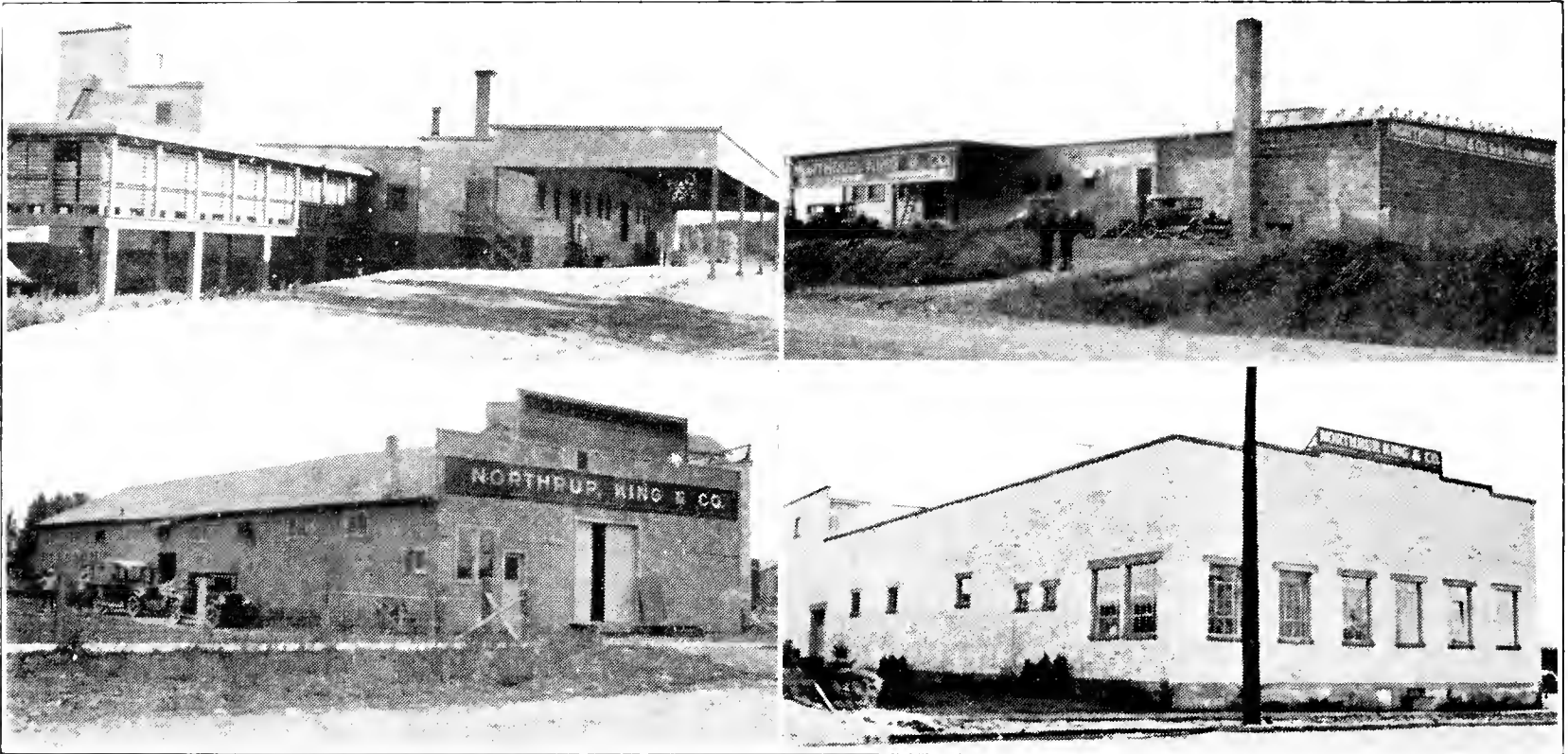


Main Plant and General Office, Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Four of Northrup, King & Co.'s Production Plants
Other production plants at Twin Falls, Ida., and Berkeley, Cal.

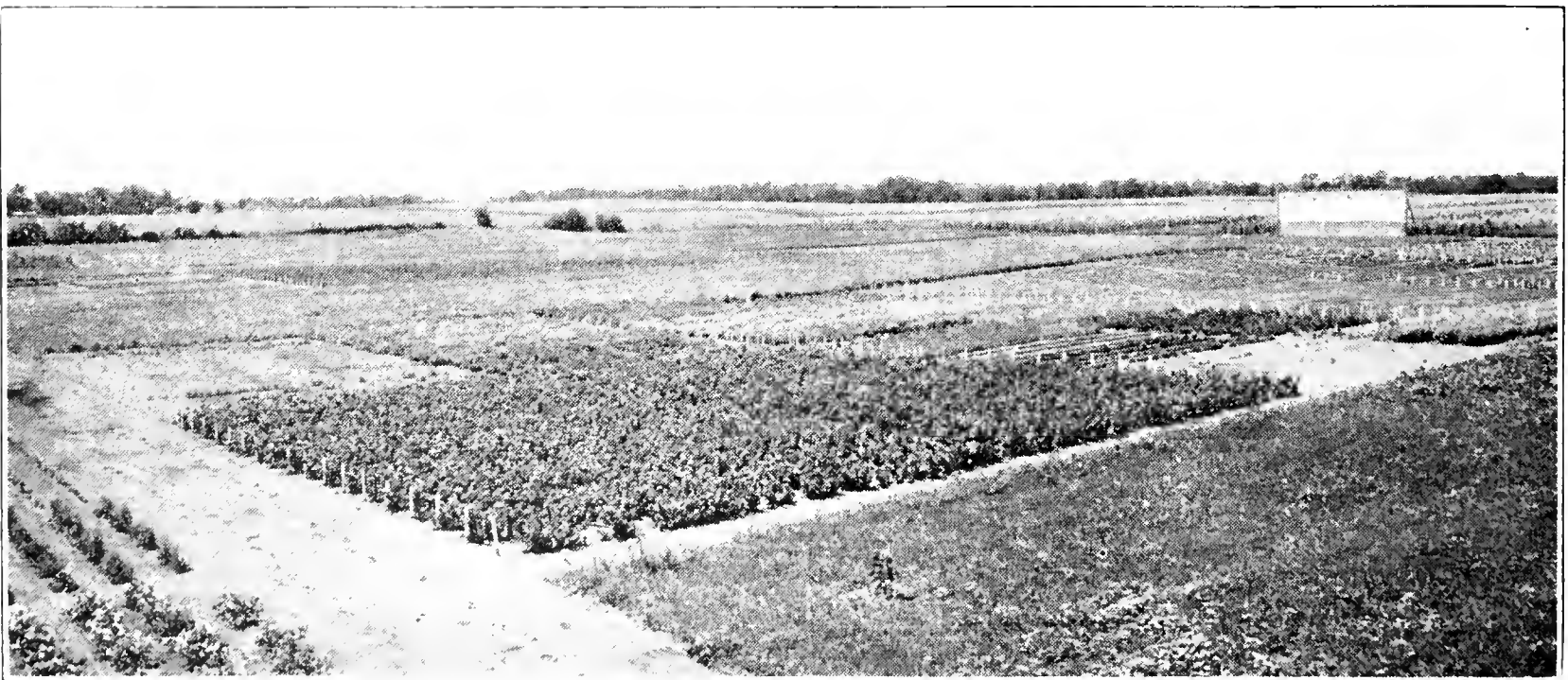
Waterville, Minn.

Howard Lake, Minn.



St. Anthony, Ida.

Boise, Ida.



General view of Northrup, King & Co.'s Trial Ground on Highway No. 169, 10 miles south of Minneapolis.
Field tests are made here of every lot of garden seed we handle.

Descriptive List

Vegetable Varieties

for the

Canning Industry



Northrup, King & Co.'s Pea Trials at Minneapolis

Northrup, King & Co.
Seed Growers and Merchants
Minneapolis, Minn.